

of hardiness. Many species tested in California have proved to be too tender. *P. ligularis*, with slight protection during the first winter or two, certainly ought to thrive in the southern half of the state. "In Guatemala it is a rampant climber, scrambling over trees and buildings, and covering them with a canopy of green. It goes to the tops of trees 35 to 40 feet in height. Its foliage is bold, the large, cordate leaves being as much as 6 or 8 inches in length. The ripening season commences in early fall and extends through the winter. Large plants bear abundantly, yet I have never seen a vine so laden with fruits as some of the plants of *P. edulis* which grow in California gardens. The fruits are commonly $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and deep orange-yellow in color. Sometimes a purple-fruited variety is seen. The brittle outer shell or pericarp, when broken away at one end, exposes the small elliptic seeds individually enclosed in juicy white aril. The aroma of the fruit is delightful; it may properly be termed perfumed. The flavor is equally pleasant, and unlike many other passifloras is not unduly acid. The fruit is commonly eaten out of hand, for which mode of use it seems best adapted. One can consume a large number of them without any ill effects. The fruits are often brought into the markets of Guatemala upon the backs of Indians from distances of 100 miles. The pericarp is so tough that it is not easily bruised, hence the fruit can be transported without difficulty. It is attractive in appearance, and so popular in Guatemala that it realizes higher prices in the markets than the majority of other fruits which compete with it. The term **granadilla** (diminutive from **granada**, Spanish for pomegranate) is applied in tropical America to the fruits of various passifloras. It is an attractive name, and it seems desirable to retain it, but an additional word is necessary to distinguish between the various species. The one under consideration might well be called the **sweet granadilla**." (Wilson Popenoe.)

Persea americana (Lauraceae), 45562. **Avocado**. From Guatemala. Collected by Mr. Wilson Popenoe, Agricultural Explorer for this Department. "(No. 214. Avocado No. 34. **Ishim**. November 20, 1917.) From the terreno of Ignacio Hernandez, at San Lorenzo del Cubo, near Antigua. While most avocados in the Antigua region do not ripen their fruits until February or March, this one matures its entire crop by the end of November. It can be considered, therefore, a very early variety,